NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

NEW YORK HEISTER, WATERDAY, PRINCIPALLY WE INCO.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Excitement Over the Conscription Bill.

EMARGES AGAINST SPEAKER CALLICOT.

Petition of Prisoners in Fort McHenry.

Commissioners for the Court of Appeals.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD,

ers and outsiders in reference to the Con It appears that a great deal of discussion se privately during the night over the features of the secription bill. The result is that many who looked spon it with indifference yesterday now de

Callicot at the commencement of the session, requesting Mr. T. C. Fields to make his charges in the required by the recolution of the Herne law of the arges that were made ired by the resolution of the House immediately.
resolution Mr. Fields stated that he needed no To this resolution Mr. Fields stated that he needed no prompting, urging or direction by the House for him to file those charges. He had withheld the charges small the entire machinery of the Assembly were in working erder and all the special committees appointed, so that the presentation of these charges would not interfere with the business of the Assembly, but that he chould present his charges verified within a short time, and to such an extent that no one can doubt their truth. Here thegaubject dropped for to-day, and will undoubtedly remain quiet until Mr. Freids presents his charges. Most of the members had made up their minds that these charges would not be presented. They were somewhat surprised when the question was brought up to-day.

Mr. Kora, of New York, offered the following important resolution this morning:—
Whereas, this House of Assembly has been informed.

esolution this morning:—
Whereas, this House of Assembly has been informed that Charles Wilson, Henry Baryfield, William Gotting and Thomas Kune, citizens of the State of New York, have been, since the Sth day of July, 1861, and are now, confined in Fort McHenry, on the pretence of being detained as witnesses on the part of the United States, and that they have been subjected to cruel treatment, until even

then released us, telling us that we would have to obey orders. We had consequently to assist in the kitchen for fear of similar treatment. Colonel Morra, not contented with this and our confinement in this loathsome place, gave orders for two of us to be cooks for some thirty or lorty entiside risoners. We refused, and as punishment received our ravisors rew, without any means being provided as to cooking for ourselves." The petition goes on to state that under the interference of General Dix they were taken out of the guardhouse and placed among the State prisoners, but were soon returned to the soldiers' guard ho see, on the plea of want of room. It also enumerates further sufferings, and that the tamily of one of the prisoners has been suffering in New York for the necessaries of life, one of his children dying for want of melical care, which their exhausted circumstances did not enable thom to procure. The whole story is a heartrending one, and no man can read it without exclaiming, has free America, the land of Washington, come to this?

A motron was made to lay the resolutions on the table for the present.

Mr. Korn immediately made an emphatic appeal to the Bouse, stating that these men had been comined nearly two years and suffered all manner of hardellips, their families dying off for want of the necessaries of life, and now it is proposed to lay this on the table, and permit them to suffer another year in the dungoon, without even lawing one-tenth as good fare as the most hardened criminal, and all without having committed any orime quainst the country or any person.

The resolution and petition were then ordered to be printed, and were med the special order for to-morrow, when we shall be able to ascertain all about the master.

The irendway Raifrend till, noticed a few days age, was introduced in the Assembly to day. This is the only bill for a road in that street out of three or four said to have been proposed to foundation of Raifreds. A railroad through Forty-second street was noticed.

The sens

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Marks.

Amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to embez

glement.
Relative to recording United States stamps. Majority

By Mr. Convolty-Providing for payment for the

work performed on Seventieth street, New York, by Nichelas McDonaid.

By Mr. Amorr.-Facilitating the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Radicond. It ap-propriates \$150,000.

Incorporating the trustees of the Sands fund.
Amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to misde

Amendatory of the leavest the meanors.

The bill enforcing the responsibility of atterbiblions of banking escoporations was lest by a vote of 13 to 10, and a mution to reconsider the vote was tabled.

Providing payment for the interest on canal drafts processed for non-payment.

Incorporating the Mohawk Valley and Passico Railroad

Ompany.

Mr. Gamoor called up the resolution amendatory of the constitution relative to the appointment of five commissioners of appeals.

A debate ensued.

Memors. Farman, Harnty and Gamoor favored the resolution, and Memors. Cook and Musray opposed it.

Ro action on the resolution.

ALBANT, Feb. 27, 1863. A memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce

of New York relative to the Peter Ma

By Mr. Hascock.—To amend the Mining and Ma

turing law.

By Mr. Trummer.—To appropriate the remainder of the canal revenues; also the general Canal Appropriation bill.

The two latter bills were, on motion of Mr. Trummer, referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

NOTICES OF MILE.

By Mr. MARCY.—To incorporate the Bridge Street Ferry Company, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Hugume.—To amend the Brooklyn Lecal Improvement act.

By Mr. DEAR—To incorporate the Forty-second Raifrond. By Mr. Hnz.—To incorporate the Machinists' Pro Julion for the city and State of New York.

To amend the General Banking law in reference to fixing the number of directors.

Reintive to the Fort Edward, Glen's Falls and Sandy
Bill Railroad.

To authorize the city of Brooklyn to establish public markets.

By Mr. Paulding—To incorporate the village of East New York.

By Mr. Rendern—To provide payment for the work done on the Genesee Valley Extension.

By Mr. Sendern—To norther the construction of a railroad in Morrisania and West Farms.

By Mr. Dank—To incerporate the Master Stevedores' Association of New York.

By Mr. Dank—To incerporate the Master Stevedores' Association of New York.

By Mr. Dank—To prohibit the use of suspension or chain bridges.

Mr. Farker introduced a Broadway Railread bill. The only names of corporators are Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schalck, Christian B. Morrison, David Smith and Euseblus Dodge, leaving a large blank for additional names. The track is to commone at the South ierry, Whitchell street, and run along Bowling Green, Broadway, on the west side, to Union square, and from thence to Fifty—inth street; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along John street to South street, thence to Fullon street, and thence to Broadway; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along Dey to West street, thence to Crinadis street, and thense to Broadway; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along Dey to West street, thence to William street, thence to William street, thence to William street, thence to Fraid street, with a double track to the Wall stree.

Mr. FLYNN gave notice of a bill to regulate the People's

The special order, the Governor's Message, was taken

the chair.

Mr. Banns, of Steuben, took the floor and spoke at length on the questions involved in the discussion. He said the singularity of the message was the failure of the Governor to condemn the rebellion and the emission of any tangible practical solution of the difficulties surrounding the country. He opposed the proposition that any considerable portion of the Northern people were the authors of our calamities. He reviewed the bistory of millification between the teachings of Calbon and the last days of Buchanan's administration, contending that the democracy embraced in its organizatin as many secosionist, sectionalists, as abolitionists. He reviewed the history of the Hartford Convention at length following a parallel between that and Tweddle Hall Convention in Albany, missing that opposition to President Lincoln's administration was based on the same mortives as the opposition to Madisos. He replied to Judge Dean's argument on emancipation and other subjects.

Mr. MURUH, of Erie, took the floor in reply. He had not proceeded far when there being applause in the gallery, the speaker took the chair, dissolving the committee temporary, and informing the audience that unless order was preserved, the galleries would be cleared. Considerable excitement ensued.

T. C. Fixthes rose to a point of order and claimed that the Speaker had no right to dissolve the Committee of the Whole, take the chair without the order of the committee or by request of the Chairman. The Speaker decided the point not well taken, Quite a warm debate ensued, Messars. Fields, Dean, Gilbert, Murphy, Hughes, Seymour and others contended for the right on the ground of precedent. During the debate it was stated by Mr. Hughes that the Speaker had no right to take the chair, while Messars. Davis, thurch, Parker and others contended for the right on the ground of precedent. During the debate it was stated by Mr. Hughes that the Speaker had no right to take the chair, while Messars. Davis, thurch, Parker and others contended for the right o

part of Mr. 18 mins appear, an amount of the chair, discining any partiality and stating that be had been at the hotel all the evening and heard no applause until his return, when he stopped it to preserve the dignity of

the House.

Mr. Aspanus, republican, said there had been appliance on both sides, and regretted that the Speaker had not been present while Mr. Bemis was speaking.

After a long discussion till nearly twelve o'clock, the chair was suntained by 45 to 28.

The message was made the especial order for Monday

Death or the Heavist Man is New York.—Thomas Johnson Shelley, the well known coach driver for the United States Hotel, died yesterday at his residence, No. 48 Park street, from suffication. Deceased was, proba-bly, the fattest man in the city, and was such a curiosity bly, the fattest man in the city, and was such a curiosity that Barnum exhibited him, and Van Amburgh thought it profitable to engage him to travel throughout the country with his circus troupe. At his death shelley weighed over five hundred and nine pounds weight, but at the time of his death he was lighter by a few pounds. About two months ago he proved to be five hundred and nine pounds weight, but at the time of his death he was lighter by a few pounds. Mrs. Shelley, who was examined by Coroner Naumann, testified that her husband commenced to grow fat about eight years ago, and that he gradually increased in weight until it was with dimensity that he could breath. About three years ago deceased had a very severe attack of sickness, which reduced him considerably: but as soon as howas entirely recovered he gained fat more rapidly than ever, and finally bocame such a monster that his friends called Barnum's attention to the matter, and he was placed on exhibition. Shelley was thirty-nice years of age, and was a native of Hartford, Conn. He had an excellent character for sobriety and industry, and leaves his wife in comfortable circumstances. Br. Wooster Beach, who made a post morten examination of the body, give it as his opinion that death was caused by "Suffocation, the result of excessive adipose deposit throughout the system," and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Movements of General Wool.

Borrow, Feb. 27, 1863.

Gen. Wool, by special invitation, visited the State
House to-day, and was received by the two branches of the Legislature. A brief welcome address, complimentary to the veteran and patriotic soldier, was made by Hon. A. H. Bullock, Speaker of the House. Gen quently the members of the Senate and House were indi-

A Sad Catastrophe.
Burrato, Feb. 27, 1863. A frame dwelling on Bowery street, occupied by Rev. Ional Frazer, was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Frazer and three children perished. COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

A Williamsburg Ferryboat Sunk in a Fog.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

DREADFUL SCENES ON BOARD,

erday, by the most alarming rumors that a collis ing the heavy fog which prevailed early in the morning and that a great number of passengers had been in conthe dangers to which the passengers were ex were of a fearful character, and, all things con sidered, the non-occurrence of the mest tragic results appears to have been little short of miraculous. The cts seem to be substantially as follows:-

the ferry slip foot of Rossevelt street, in this city. The ahead at the distance of a few yards. Under such circumstances it would seem to have been pleasant accidents, such as are so liable to occur on the East or North river in foggy weather. Instead of doing this, however, some of the passengers allege that he kept his vessel under full steam, ploughing along through the forward of the wheelhouse, smashing the latter and driv-ing the wooden railing through the cabin, to the great

onsternation of the passengers.

The injuries were examined, and on first inspection

lives might be saved in case of necessity. There was, indeed, one small boat, but it was entirely unit for use, inasmuch as it leaked badly. In the midst of the dimenty the pilot endeavored to run to Nebraska in at the different slips, but owing to the dense fog, he was unable to effect a landing. These repeated failures to find a friendly slip caused the passengers great uneasmess, and at one time it was the general belief tuat they were all doomed to meet a watery grave.

The Nebraska had reached about one hundred and fifty feet from the shore when the ferry boat Warren came to her assistance, and towed her up to a slip between Market and Catharine streets, where she now lies. Five life boats from Ingersoll's loat Bazaar, which is in the immediate neighborhood, were also sent out from the shore to take off the passengers, which was successfully accomplished. Many of the women were up to their waites in the water when rescued. Had it not been for the providential arrival of these life boats, we fear we would have to record the less of a number of lives.

By means of ropes the Nebraska was finally fastened to the pier, and all the passengers who had not been taken off by the light boats were safely landed. A few women and men, whose fear was uncontrollable, fell into the water in their bfind, headlong speed to get on land; and though it is stated that all these were rescued, still, from the excitement which prevailed, it is not at all improbable that some of the unfortunate passengers may have

and men, whose fear was uncontrollable, fell into the water in their bfind, headlong speed to get on land; and though it is stated that all these were rescued, still, from the excitement which prevailed, it is not at all improbable that some of the unfortunate passengers may have perished.

Among these who particularly distinguished them selves in saving the lives of the passengers, was Mr. Henry Webb, of the firm of Edsal & Webb, ship carpenters; Frank Doane, foreman of the screw docks, and the master of the Bremen ship Neptune, now on the balance dock.

The boat which ran into the Nebraska proves to have been the Seneca, the Jackson street ferryboat, which was on her way from the Navy Yard dock at the time for New York. Of course the pilots of each of those vessels do their best to criminate each other.

Mr. Baulsir, pilot of the Nebraska, states that he took every precaution to avoid the accident. While opicatio Jackson street he says he heard the whistle of the Seneca, and immediately stopped his vessel and sounded the alarm; but that the Seneca continued her course, instead of stopping, as she should have done. On the other hand, Mr. Ellis, the pilot of the Seneca, says that he was backing his boat at the time of the collision, and that therefore he not responsible for what occurred. Between the two statements it is probable that the usual verdet in such cases will be arrived at—mandy, that nobody is to blame, except Divine Providence.

When the collision first occurred to immediate danger was apprehended, and the passengers were rather jolly than otherwise respecting the matter. "How are you, Nebraska?" and soch other jocose exclamations were heard on every side from the passengers. It was not long, however, before all on board were plunged in the deepest anxiety and alarm. It is a singular fact that this same ferryboat Nebraska collided just about the same spot some nine months ago with one of the Boston line of steamboats, but only had a small number of passengers on board at the time.

Poor Greeley Fund.

I see by to-day's paper that you are still receiving contributions for the "Poor Greeiey Fund," and do forthwith send one nickel cent, in order to increase the "specie" capital of that sume fund. Feeling compassion for the poor old man, I could not find it in my heart to allow him to sink into oblivion without at least contributing something to cheer him in his lest days. Ito, sir, try and exert yourself in his behalf, and seek compassion for him from your numerous friends. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Feb. 27, 1865. Seeing that you have opened a subscription for "poor

THE SUBSCRIPTION THUS PAR.

LACGREE AND MUNC.—Dr. Colton and the "Old Folks" filled the Cooper Institute again tast evening to overflowing. The same attractive entertainment of laughing gas and seeg will be repeated this afternoon at three o clock, for the accommodation of ladies and children and for the rab this evening. Dr. Colton finds that he small

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The Rebel Chased by the Union Gunboat

posed to be the Alabama or the Oreto We made after her that day and night, but withou

We have had a very beavy gale of wind, which stove oth paddle-boxes and which fujured us very severelyo much so that we had to put in here for repairs.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

canal is one bundred and fifty feet wide, and dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake. Besides giv-ing sepassway into the Red river, it will carry off the urplus water, and thus relieve our camps below

General Van Dorn, it is reported, has crossed the Ten-

tured two hundred rebels at Tuscumbia on the 22d inst.,

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Raid a Failure-Two Hundred Rebel Prisoners Taken and Their am Expedition, &c.

A despatch from Lexington says the excitement subsided this morning. The Richmond scare was almost without foundation.

ported. Some two hundred prisoners were taken and all General Carter left yesterday with a considerable force

for some point unknown.

The rebei force beyond Mount Sterling was said to cattered on their retreat.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

Skirmish with Stuart's Rebel Cavairy-The Enemy Routed-Fifty Rebels Cap-tured-The Objects of the Foray-Con-

FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 26, 1863. A skirmish took place yesterday morning, between a portion of Stuart's rebel cavalry and a detachment of the

fully reported, but enough is known to establish the opinion that it was the determination of General Stuart to make his way to Potomac creek and destroy the expen road bridge over which the supplies of this army are now conveyed in most part.

o'clock this effermon, has carried of nearly all the snow, and so far thawed the ice as to render the roads even worse than they have been before. The corduroyed roads are very little if in any degree better than the ori-

of the regiment, and expresses a bope that they will not become tinctured with the peace sentiments which they are likely to meet with in New England.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 27, 1862. Hugh Lee's and Hampton's) attempted to make a raid into our lines. They crossed the Rappahamnock at Kelly's Ford, and succeeded, by a strong attack, in breaking our ing a small number of our men.

lines immediately re-established and a force sent in pur-

Our captures included two or three officers. The rebels failed in accomplishing their object, and re-treated in great haste across the Rappahannock, felling trees across the roads and placing other obstacles in the way of the pursuing force.

The rebel cavalry were commanded by General Stuart One of the prisoners is Captain John Alexander, of the

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTION MONROE, Feb. 25, 1863.

Review of the Troops al Newport's News—The Distinguished Guests Present—Reflecency of the Ninth New York Volunteers, Lieu'. Col. Kimball, &c. At half past ten this morning Major General John A. Dix,

accompanied by his staff, consisting of Col. D. T. Van Buren, Lieut Col. L. H. Pelouze, A. A. G.; Lieut. Colonel N. W. Thomas, C. Q. M., and Lieut, Colonel J. M. Taylor, C. C. S.; Major C. Temple Dix, Major C. O. Johne, Captain Edwin Lodlow, A. Q. M. at Norfolk; Captains Thos. Lord, Jr., and G. Von Eickstedt, also Drs. En McClellan, Frantz and Parry, and Lt. Shaff, ordnance officer, proceeded to Newport's News to review the troops. Gen. Dix and party Nowport's News to review the troops, Gen. Dix and party were carried up in the beautiful little steamer C. W. Thomas, Capt. Chas G. Baker (formerly the pilot on, and during the engagement at Fort Darling of, Stovens' battery Naogatuck). Gen. Dix, to my surprise, was not received by the commander of the troops at Newport's News according to military etiquette. Shortly after landing the General and his staff rode alone to the review ground, when the troops were drawn up in line. The artillery beliefs forth their thunder of velcome as the Commander in Chief was seen approaching. Among the spectators was a large number of navial officers, including Rear Admiral F. Loe, Captain C. S. Beggs, of the sagramento, Captain Harrison, Minnesota; Captain Guest, iron-clad Sangamon, Captain Creshy, Fleet Captain, Panding, Iron-clad Galena. Captain Dawson, Phornix Naval Ordonace Officer; Captain Creshy, Fleet Captain, Dr. Wn. Maxwell Wood, Fleet Surgeon; Major shuttleworth, of the Marines, and a number of others.

Rear Admiral Lee was received with a sainte of thirteen runs, dos bis rank, and was present by special invitation of the bajor General commanding the camp. The day was as fine as could be desired, and the troops speaced to the best advantage. It would be a difficult task to discriminate as to the best regiment in that body but if any command really deserves to be ranked as No. 1 it is the Ninth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Emball, commanding, which paraded fuller ranks, and is the pet of the whole command. Major General Inx expressed himself highly pleased with the review.

After the parade General Inx and staff partock of a luncheon at the camp headquariers, and at three octock the receiving facity lett Newport's News for Portreas Monroe, arriving here shortly before four octock.

The fine little steamer Henry Burden, Captain Gorge A. Cole, also proceeded to Newport's News, carrying the ladies belonging to the post, and their presence on the ground added exist to the occasion. were carried up to the beautiful little steamer C. W

Tagerrow, N. J., Feb. 27, 1863. The owl train from New York ran into the quarter-past eleven o'clock P. M. trans from Philadelphia at two o'clock this morning, at the Princeton station, just as the Philadelphia train was torning off on the switch to avoid R. The third car of the Philadelphia train was struck and shatlered to pieces. Four men were injured, but not seriously. Nobody was killed. The locomotive of the owl train was thrown into the canal and two cire broken up. The obstructions on the track have been removed, and trains are running regularly. A signal but was banging out at the time of the disaster but the (or percented lie being seen by the enginer,

THE STANTON STREET TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Inquest-Important Developmate of the Penttentlary-The Affair

The investigation into the circumstances attending the own, was concluded yesterday at the Eleventh precinct station house by Coroner Wildoy. It transpired or the inquest that decessed was formerly an inmate of the very bad character among the police. His relatives evidently knew more about the affair than they wished o make public, and it was not until one of the physician sisted on it that they would consent to notify the police notwithstanding it failed to point out the perpetrator of the assault. Annexed will be found an abstract of the

of decessed; never had any difficulty with decessed; lid not know that he was shot until yesterday morning, when a young man living in Goerck street informed me of the fact.

Sergeant Charles M. Brackett, of the Eleventh precinct police, deposed as foliows:—The shooting of decessed was not made known to the police until half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, when I telegraphed to the Central Office to notify the Coroner of the fact. I then proceeded to the recidence of deceased, No. 201 Stanton street, and there found the wounded man, Heary Foxfor, lying on a founge, he appeared to be suffering greatly; I Look a sext at the head of the lounge and questioned him as to the shooting; I succeeded in gaining inthing definite; he said that at len o'clock or a little before that hour, feeling in a picking humor, he went out of the alloy, and while going towards Willett street, and when near the corner, he was fired upon by some unknown pers. A he said it was dark at the time, so that he could not recognize the party, he declined saying anything further, and is was only as my wright request that his would speak of the affair at all. Becaused's brother was brought to the station house about eleven o'clock, when I questioned him, pretty closely in relation to the matter he stated that his left deceased on the ovening of the shooting about half-past hise o'clock, that he was then standing in the alley way, and that when Christian returned deceased was walking towards the house, asying he was shot. The prisoner said there were two revolvers at home, and when I went to a house about a finite of the old man's daughter, who acted as interpreter, that Christian was at the station house, and that he told me the pistols were in the house; the father then went to a bureau and produced one in the house, and then produced one, I was forced to believe that he was telling me a falsebood; I then searched the premises thoroughly, but was unable to find the remaining pistol.

Pr. Boute, who made a post mortem examination of the body,

Brooklyn City News. SHIPPE OF A LARGE QUARTITY OF COCKYRDING BULL AND ARREST OF AN OLD OPPENDER.—A well known counterfeit-

er, named Jere Cowsden, size Coleman, alias Smith, was taken into custody yesterday on the charge of being engaged in the magnifacture of counterfeit bills of the deno-mination of \$5 on the Westfield Bank, of Westfield, Mass. betective Denton observed Coweden at the Post Office tome weeks since, and, knowing his character, watched some weeks sloce, and, an end assortained that he recoded at his movements. He men assortained that he recoded at No. 4 Verandah place, South Brooklyn, and, from some information in her possession, suspected that he was car-No. 4 versudah place, South Brooklyn, end, irms sums information in her possession, suspected that he was carrying on the beamess of counterfeiting in his house, Having reason to believe that he was correct in his airmines he arrested him, and then, in company with detective Frost, proceeded to scarch him remdence. They found in the attic a printing press, plates, dies and other becessary materials, to gether with a pile of printed bills, immenting to between \$22,000 and \$25,000. There was nite a quantity of paste presured for printing, a venue must conto between \$25,000 and \$25,000. There was nice a quantity of paper prepared for printing. A young most completed by Cowadon to do the mechanist or a was found in the establishment, and was agreeted sid heid as an accessory. It does not appear, however, that for received more than his regular wages for work done. The engraving of the offix is excellent, and the paper is glood. None of them were signed. The vigaciae of the upper right corner represents the vittage of Westheed. On the lower right curner in the figure "5." On the left of the hull in represented a group, consenting of a backerian hald anvit, a salior, two formers and an infant, with a appointing penny. The worst "fare" occupies a position near the upper right owner.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

News from the Isthmus of Panama.

Impending War Between Ecuador and the Colombian Confederacy.

The Navigation of the River Amazon.

DIFFICULTY WITH BRAZIL AND PERU.

Guatemala and Salvador on the Verge of War.

PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

anding, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with mails, passengers and specie, to D. R. Alien. The Ariel sailed from Aspinwall on the 18th inst., at ten o'clock

The following is the	
	P THE ARIEL.
Order \$19.140	Jno. 11 Newton & Co \$40,80
Order 15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co., 110.50
Order 6.000	The second secon
Lewis McMurray &Co 1.000	Total \$278,41
J. H Coghill 10,860	FROM ASPINWALL
Jennings & Brewster 16,500	Wells, Fargo & Co \$92
Frank Baker 11,000	Mrs Issac Duke 1.00
Hodge & W. od 5,360	Ribon & Munos 5 00
J G. Parker & Son 10,000	
H. Cohn & Co 24 798	Total \$6.01
Manager #1 #1 # 244	Change Court 2000 00

PANAMA, 1 eb. 12, 180

healthy state.

A large number of parties are expecting a large quantity of freight by the Golden Rule, and they fear she has been burned by the Alabama.

The high tariff in the United States is telling against the trade of New York, which was just about increasing when the was broke out. Still the orders are larger than I expected all along the coast, and that is only done through the influence of our practical, persevering much have a rengaged on public works out here, and we should like to see more or that number out on the coast to settle permanently. We are in hope clobed Williamson will bring some out with him on his return.

News from the South Pacific-Progress of Ratiroasts in Val-paratio-Dispute with Israell and Peru-The Proc Navi

pation of the Amazon, de, de. parajso arrived at this port on the 5th instant from tho

Sr. Santa Maria, the new Minister of Finance, has entered upon his duties. There is great activity in the propress of the railroads. The Valparaiso and Santiago Rail, read is now open to Low Loros. The Minister of the Inte-rior, accompanied by the contractors and others, went over the line as far as constructed, and expressed much satisfaction with the work.

The Valparaiso street railway will be completed in about a month.

A new line will soon be commonced between Chillan and Conception.

Conception.

The only item of importance from this republic is the reception of the Charge de Affaires of the Ecuadorian government by the President of Few and Lions, thus recognizing the present government of Ecuador, and the dispute hereforce existing is now to be anicably settled. The question of the navigation of the Anixan boweven Brasil and Peru appears to be approaching a crisis. The former government has refused to allow the vessels of the latter to pass up the river without a special permit. This will be an interesting question, as there are several governments that have an interest in the free navigation of that noble river.

Arrival of the Steamer Balvador—Reports from the Central American Republics—Difficulties Between Silvado and Gualemala—The Two on the Verge of War—Interesting

Diplomatic Correspondence—The French and United States Ministery, de., de. Ministers, dc., ac.

The Panama Bailroad Company's steamer Salvador,
Captain W. Bathbun, arrived at this port on the 4th inst., from the Central American ports. I am indebted to

Purser Gilbert for late intelligence. GUARREALA.
President Carrera is preparing for war, and has already

resident Carrers is preparing in ment a large force to the frontier of flatvador. At any moment there may be a collision between his and Prosident Barrios' armine.

I understand that Mr. Mathews, her British Majesty a

I understand that Mr. Mathews, her British Majesty's Minister, and Mr. Partridge, the United States Minister, have done all they can to present a war between Selvador and Guatemain, but that Carrera has declined to accept their mediation. The nuccinate and wealthy population of Guatemaia are evidently opposed to the war, and are doing all they can to present it. are evidently opposed to the war, and are doing all they can be prevent it

salvanor.

President Burrise has appointed Gen. Maximo Jeres, has of Nicaragua, Communider in Chief of the forces of Natword, and they have now under arms a respectable hitself, and they have now under arms a respectable hitself with Guatemoda it is probable that Salvador would be not of the visit Guatemoda it is probable that Salvador would come of viour-fees, but the impression is that there is an alliance between Conta Rica, nontennia and Numerica against hierrios. If this should prove true he may not to abandon the Presidential chair of Salvador, but he will not do it without a long stronger, that will relate trule and throw all the Central American material roles resident.

There is nothing of any interest from this made.

There is nothing of any interest from this made.

The Congress of Nicaragua, jaccarding to law, line reelected General Tomas Hartines. He received Dur Stitle
of the western-Maxim, interes quantificate.

General Martines is preparing to defend Nicaragua
against any manuace from rainage and provider desired the would
blockade the pert of Corboto, and giving as an reacce of